

Remarkable Speech by GENERAL FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Of St. Louis, Mo., at Liberty Hall.

The Radicals of Missouri Must go to the Gallows—General Blair Wants to Try "The Issue" With Them—Secretary Chase Denounced as no Better than Jeff. Davis—Secretary Chase "A Rascally and a Blackguard."

We print below a remarkable speech from General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, delivered in St. Louis, on the night of the 26th ult. Mr. Blair is the father of the Republican party of Missouri, and to his exertions more than any other cause does that organization owe its existence in that State. Mr. Blair is the son of Frank Blair, sr., who published the *Congressional Globe* for many years, and a brother of Montgomery Blair, the Post Master General in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. He was elected to Congress last year from the St. Louis District, by the Conservative Republicans. But Mr. Blair is also a man of sense and humanity, and although the founder of the Republican party in Missouri, he will not permit the abuses of his party to go unrebuked. We commend his speech to the careful attention of our readers:

THE RADICALS MUST GO TO THE GALLOWES.
It is no argument to say that he has made bad appointments, that he has done this, that and the other, that is wrong and improper; that is no argument for breaking down this Government in an illegal and unconstitutional manner. If, my friends, the Government of the State can be displaced at the will of a set of politicians, otherwise than by the forms of law, we shall sacrifice our Republic to a sort of Mexican Republic, where Presidents, Judges, etc., are made by Pronunciamentos. The people of this State are not prepared to degrade themselves to this standard of Government. We are a people who desire that there shall be stability, dignity and respectability in our Government. We are all of a race of people to fight it out rather than submit. All these men who were entering upon this career of rebellion, all these men who make our great contest for our National existence degenerate into a revolution like that which afflicted France in the last century, these men who are following in the footsteps of the Jacobins of the French revolution—who are demanding the guillotine—who constitute themselves judges, witnesses and executioners alike—I tell them to beware! They will not find a submissive people. They will find Girondists of a different stamp—a Robespierre will never live. [Cheers.]

The Robespierres and Dantons will never live to exercise the authority which they covet, to immolate a people who differ from them in opinions. But they will find themselves traveling the road to the gallows. There is no way to deal with such people. It is idle to discuss this question with men constituted as these men are. Why, it was related to me by a gentleman whom I know as thoroughly reliable, that he held a conversation the other day with a man who belongs now to this Jacobin faction, that I once knew to be one of the most temperate, wise and sagacious men in this State, but that man had become so imbued with this spirit—that Jacobinical and revolutionary spirit—that he declared to this gentleman that "the opposers of radicals in this State must go out of the State—that they could not live in the State together." He said, also, that "he did not care so much about the negro; the fact is, he wanted to get rid of the negro and the negro question; but the opposers of the radical party, their opponents—their enemies, as he described them—must go out of the State."

Now, my friends, it is about time to see how they will go out of this State. [Applause.] For my part, when they commence that overt act of expelling men who are opposed to their fanatical and revolutionary doctrines, I shall feel inclined, wherever I may be upon the face of this earth, I shall feel inclined to come back to this State and try the issue with them. [Applause.]

GEN. EVING'S ORDER DENOUNCED AS THE "SOUTHERN POLICE OF AN IMBECILE."

Why, certainly, my friends. And having been so long absent from Missouri, I can not omit, on this occasion, to express my astonishment that, because the commander of this department could not provide against that belated and diabolical scheme of Quantrill to destroy the people of Lawrence, Kansas, it should have entered into the head of man to devote an entire slice of the State of Missouri, thirty-five miles deep, to devastation, rapine and murder; that a man, calling himself a military man, could have allowed himself to become so excited and unmannered as to depopulate a tract of thirty-five miles deep, and the whole breadth of Missouri, because he had not the force, and the hardihood, and the courage to follow Quantrill and his brigands. It is the subterfuge of an imbecile. [Applause.] Our innocent people—twenty thousand of them—with their women and children, are to be punished because they can not hunt out and find Quantrill—Lane [great applause.] is he to be allowed to come into Missouri and do deeds which, according to his own account, blacken him as black as the deeds which Quantrill did at Lawrence? [Applause and hisses.]

I have seen a speech delivered by him since he came back from his search after Quantrill, in which he took good pains not to find him; but he followed them into the State of Missouri, pillaging and destroying; and he came across a man by the name of Hook, who professed to be the best Union man in Jackson county. This man Hook, upon being interrogated, admitted that he had seen some of the guerrillas; and then it is reported that some one asked Lane what he became of Hook, and he replied: "In hell; I left him in the hands of the executioners." It is not pretended that Hook had anything to do with the Lawrence

affair that is not pretended, even by his murderer, and yet he was immolated. He was put into the hands of the executioners, according to Jim Lane's story, and the only palliation I can find for Jim Lane is, that he is such an infernal liar that no one believes the story as he told it. [Laughter and applause.] And there is a suspicion that he is debased and degraded enough to boast of a murder committed, when he did not have the audacity to attempt it. [Applause.]

But, my friends, there are those in this faction in Missouri who justify this desecration of a large portion of the State—and that, too, in the most fertile portion of it—and look upon it as a just retribution. I do not believe there is a military commander, who became a band of men, four, or five, or eight hundred strong, infested a region of country—men who are outlaws and murderers—would find it necessary to destroy the whole people and their property, and drive the people abroad and strip them of their territory. I can find no excuse for it—none whatever, except in the imbecility of the man who makes the order, and who visits upon a poor and helpless people the penalties he had not the power or ability to visit upon the real perpetrators of the outrage at Lawrence.

CHASE NO BETTER THAN JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There are still other points, my friends, upon which I had intended to touch. One among the most important (and which I do not feel at liberty to omit tonight) is a question which has taken some prominence in our midst, in regard to the free and unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi River. [Loud applause.] We know how sensitive upon this question the people of the Northwest have always been. We know how it has been every year when the first gun was fired from the heights of Vicksburg against the commerce of the country, passing by upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi River. We know that every man in the Northwest exclaimed: "It is never to be permitted that the Mississippi River can belong to any other than our people, or any other than our government; that the commerce of that river shall be unrestricted." That was the unanimous sentiment of all the Northwest. It was so well understood that even the secessionists—that Jeff. Davis, with his Congress at Montgomery, sought to allay what he knew and felt would arouse the anger of the Northwest, by declaring that they did not intend to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River, or restrict its commerce, and I believe a resolution is now extant, passed by the secession convention in the State of Louisiana, when it attempted to secede from the Union, in which a declaration was made to the effect that they did not expect, wish, or intend to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River. Our armies were eager to rush to the field after an embargo was placed upon the river and its commerce, and they broke it down. The valiant hosts of the Northwest broke through and destroyed all obstructions against the commerce of the Mississippi River. But, my friends, we found we were no better off after we broke down Jeff. Davis' obstructions than we were before—that Chase had taken Jeff. Davis' place. [Loud cheers, mingled with a few hisses.]

[A voice—"Three cheers for Mr. Chase."] [A few individuals cheered accordingly, thereby creating a little confusion.]

CHASE A ROWDY AND BLACKGUARD.

Mr. Blair—Well, that is a good deal like Mr. Chase himself—that piece of rowdiness and blackguardism. It doesn't surprise me at all, as coming from one of Mr. Chase's friends, and I am very glad that the friends of the Government here, have allowed this thing to pass with so much contempt.

[Voices—"Put him out; put him out!"—referring to the individual who proposed three cheers for Mr. Chase.]

CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NORTHWEST.

My friends, if you will give me permission, I wish to say that I shall contend for the free navigation of the Mississippi against the embargo of Chase as strongly as I have contended against Jeff. Davis' embargo. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Go on!"]—and don't care what position or what power he holds or holds in this government. I shall discuss this simply as a measure deeply affecting the interests of our people; and I don't believe that any argument has been raised on the other side—I have not seen one attempted to be raised—which will justify the restrictions which have been placed upon the commerce of the great river. It is well known that since the 4th of July, or, rather, since the 8th of July, no enemies of the government in any organized force have been upon the Mississippi River within one hundred miles of either of its banks; that the commerce, the products of the Northwest have been tied up here in our midst without a market, except over the costly railroads between us and the East, have been so taxed and burdened that it scarcely now to us that the profits made by the railroads eat up the profits that should have been made by the producer in the Northwest; and absolutely, my friends, to show how this thing has operated, I will state to you that when Banks made proclamation, declaring that the direct commerce between New Orleans and ports above should be free, unrestricted, and untaxed, the stock in the Erie railroad, running from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to the city of New York, fell from 106 to 101, and it was not noted. The opening of the Mississippi river had this effect upon this remote railroad, which had enriched itself by the cutting off from us of the free navigation of this river. As soon as Gen. Banks declared the commerce free from New Orleans to ports above—he had no power to make it free elsewhere—as soon as he made this proclamation, we see the result. Now, I put it to this community—I put it to any dispassionate, to any disinterested man, whether the Northwest has not done her full share in suppressing this rebellion. [Loud cheers, and cries, "She has."] And whether it

is necessary that any discrimination should be made, or ought to be made against the Northwest.

Our city of St. Louis, in which this minion of Mr. Chase just now sat, and I suppose he receives a salary, probably without the slightest interest in our city, and who was never here until sent here by Chase to officiate as one of our directors, where we have lived so long—this city, whose great prosperity was noted with marvel throughout the country prior to the war, has been tried more than any other city by the vicissitudes of war. Our commerce has been almost annihilated, and yet, without counting the cost, and without one moment's hesitation, I know that those merchants who have been denounced here recently by one of Chase's organs—denounced as Copperhead merchants of St. Louis—I know that they were among the first men to come forward and clothe and arm the troops which were called into the service of the United States. [Cheers.]

Yet they are stigmatized, at the bidding of Mr. Chase or some of his minions, as Copperhead merchants, because they have attempted, by fair representations to the Government, by nothing improper, through a committee of their own number, sent to Washington to expostulate with Mr. Chase about these restrictions, and he deems it inadvisable to consider the wishes of the great interests of the Northwest, but prefers rather to keep up their restrictions, and keep in the field an army of his people who do a great deal of trade on the sly, but who think it very improper for anybody else to trade with the enemy, yet who have been suspected of having done a great deal of it themselves. [Laughter and applause.]

GRIN AND BEAR IT.

THE Richmond Sentinel contains the following recommendations to the rebel government and the people of the South: WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST DO. Tax as high as people can bear. Reduce the volume of the currency by every possible means.

Suppress high prices by law. WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO. Pay taxes cheerfully.

Sell to the government promptly and at fair prices.

Be content with small profits.

Lend as much money as possible to the government.

Hold property and personal service at the call or the need of the government.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ROSECRANS' DEFEAT.

Enough of Rosecrans' army was detached and sent into Ohio to elector and vote against Vallandigham to have insured us a victory over Bragg had they remained in the field and participated in the Chickamauga fight. Ten thousand killed and wounded, millions of stores and scores of guns lost, a disastrous retreat, new inspiration to the rebels, are the price which the Administration pays for the political advantage of the defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio. —New York World.

A GENTLEMAN of reliability, just from the army of General Rosecrans, has arrived at Louisville, Ky., and says that the loss of Rosecrans will not fall far short of 20,000, some 8,000 of whom are prisoners. The fighting was the most bloody and desperate of the war, each army struggling with an energy that amounted to frenzy. Notwithstanding the fact being well known to the military that a great battle would be fought between Rosecrans and Bragg, they removed a number of troops that could have been sent to Rosecrans into Ohio, for the purpose of beating Vallandigham.

Andrews, the Leader of the New York Riots.

Has never been punished. He is not even in Fort Lafayette. He has turned up in Kansas as a "Government spy." He was sent to New York to produce the riots there to give an excuse for declaring Martial Law. So we learn from the New York Express and Columbus Crisis.

The Crisis well asks "Where are we. In what century do we live. What kind of Government are we asked to support with blood, treasure and unmitigated abjectness."

HOW CAN SUCCESS BE EXPECTED?—Twelve months ago, the entire vote of Maine was 87,000. Bradbury, Democratic candidate for Governor, at the recent election, polled over 50,000 votes, being a large majority on the vote of 1862. Nobody presumes for a moment that the aggregate legitimate vote of the State increased 30,000 in one year, in view of the large number who left, in the mean time, for the army.

The London Times says the fanatic Radical Abolitionists of America are driving President Lincoln into the attitude of an "exterminator of the whites," without his having any possible chance of benefiting the blacks by emancipation or the practical working out of the "man and a brother" theory of Wilberforce, Buxton and Clarkson.

ABOUT AS THEY RUN.—The son of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine is fighting in the "Armies of the Union," while the two sons of his opponent, Samuel Cony, are both at home. The former is called a "Copperhead," and the latter a patriot.

The rebels and the radicals detest the Union as it was and say that it shall not be restored. The Conservatives love the Union as it was and say that it shall be restored. What party threatens the true Union party? asks the Louisville Journal.

PARSON BROWNLOW has returned to Tennessee with bushels of good things—\$75,000 in cash and 50,000 subscribers for his new paper. It is needless to say the Parson is now a-days a first-rate Abolitionist.

EIGHTEEN of the colored waiters of the Delavan House, in Albany, were drafted. Sixteen of them took the skeddaddlers' railroad for Canada, and the other two have exemption marks.

A GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE GUERRILLAS.

Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th below Shelbyville. A battle ensued, in which the enemy were completely routed. They left over 100 dead on the field and a large number wounded.

The sacking of Shelbyville by the rebels was a disgraceful affair. CAIRO, Oct. 9.—Rebels under Gen. Lee, of Johnston's staff, are said to be concentrating at Columbus, Miss., where the Confederates have extensive iron and other manufactories and strong works of defense.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Democrats, Leavenworth special gives the particulars of the attack upon General Blunt and escort below Fort Scott. He was attacked by three hundred rebels in Federal uniform, near Euclid and St. Paul. His escort broke, and out of one hundred men seventy-eight were killed; all shot through the head—evidently after they were captured.

Strength of Bragg's Army.

New York, Oct. 9.—By the latest private advices from the South, it appears that Bragg's army has been reinforced since the battle of Chickamauga by the following troops:

One division from Richmond, commanded by Gen. Arnold Elzey; one division from Western Virginia, commanded by Gen. Jones; one division from Petersburg and Weldon, commanded by Gen. Ransom; three brigades from Florida, commanded by Gen. Howell Cobb, and three famous batteries from Lee's army, viz: Cutts', Blodgett's and Walton's.

In addition, Bragg has his own army, consisting of D. H. Hill's and Polk's corps, besides four divisions from Mississippi and Alabama, one division from Charleston, one division from Georgia State troops, under Gen. Walker, one division from East Tennessee, several from Lee's army, 15,000 Georgia State militia, under Gen. Wagner, 5,000 cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, and 350 pieces of artillery.

His whole force is estimated at 175,000.

It is now represented that Joe Johnston's reserves at Rome, Resaca, Kingston, Circleville and Etowah Bridge number 55,000.

Federal Defeat Near Port Hudson.

New York, Oct. 10.—The World's New Orleans correspondent has the following important news:

Gen. Logan hovers around Baton Rouge, and bands of mounted partisan rangers hover along the river on the right bank from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red River, and on the left bank from Baton Rouge and often below point to Natchez and beyond.

Gen. Herron's division, at Eorgansia, or Morgan's Bend, on the right bank, about 25 miles above Port Hudson, had been engaged several days, skirmishing with a body, as they supposed, of guerrillas. The rebels becoming more daring, Gen. Dana, now in command of Herron's division, sent out a number of regiments to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. The enemy was felt and proved himself much too strong for the force sent against him.

A severe engagement ensued, resulting in a loss to the Union army of several hundred killed and wounded, and some fifteen hundred prisoners. This took place on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Since then the rebel forces have assumed the offensive and are pressing Dana's men with such vigor that the gunboats have been called into aid in repulsing the enemy.

All the sugar houses and all other structures standing in the way have been leveled to the ground, but it is reported that still the gunboats can be of little service, owing to the numerous bluffs in that vicinity.

The rebels are still there and will do great mischief if Gen. Dana is not reinforced. This body of Confederates is said to be under the command of Prince Polignac, now Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The truth is that reinforcements are sadly needed here, and until they are received the people of the North need not expect to hear of anything being done in this Department beyond the mere holding of the same.

Rebels Retreating to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Intelligence of an authentic character, which did not reach Washington till last night, that the rebels had abandoned the line of the Rapidan and retreated in a southward direction. On the fact being known at Gen. Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, Gen. Buford's cavalry were sent across the Rapidan and found that the enemy's evacuation of the south bank had been completed.

On proceeding inland they came upon a portion of Stuart's cavalry, evidently covering the retreat of the rebel infantry. Considerable skirmishing ensued, but it did not result in our ascertaining whether the enemy had fallen back on Gordonsville or whether it was attempting some flank movement to get between Gen. Meade's army and Washington in a similar manner to Stonewall Jackson's movement on Pope over the same ground.

The prevailing impression seems to be that the rebels have gone to Gordonsville and Richmond, where a sufficient garrison may be left, and the remainder of Lee's army are sent to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard. If on the contrary the enemy is attempting a flank movement our forces are fully prepared for it. Col. Porter, Commissary at General Meade's headquarters, has come up to-night and reports the rebel evacuation on the line of the Rapidan is most complete, and has been very rapidly made.

The New York Tribune, in commenting on the disaster to the army of General Rosecrans, says: "If we put the whole loss at 12,000, and add to it the evidently important captures of munitions, we shall begin to conclude that the offensive campaign of General Rosecrans is at an end, unless he is promptly and heavily re-inforced."

Interesting from Rosecrans—His Army Reorganized—Thos. and Granger, Chiefs in Command—Rebel Firing—No Harm Done—The Rebels in Rebellion—A Battle Among Themselves—Drive Bragg—Route of Rebel Cavalry.

New York, Oct. 13.—The following special, relative to Rosecrans' army, appears under a Washington date:

Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission Ridge. Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy, and all seem to carry well.

They hold both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, from which they threw shells on the 4th and 5th inst.—On the latter day 150 shells were thrown by the enemy. They however inflicted no damage beyond wounding three men and killing one horse.

We have several lines of intrenchments, and extensive earthworks are still going on. The plan of the enemy appears to be not to make an attack in front; but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga by simply holding us in our present position, with their artillery and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear.

A General Order, issued on the 7th, announces Maj.-Gen. Reynolds as Chief of Staff, in place of Gen. Garfield, who vacates the position to assume his seat in Congress.

All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six, to form the 14th and 4th army corps, with Generals Thos. and Granger as commanders. Three under the former will be commanded by those under the latter by Generals Baird, Davis, and Rousseau; and those under the latter by Generals Woods, Sheridan and Palmer. Gen. Brennan will be chief of artillery.

Gen. Rosecrans denies officially to have brought any charges against Generals McCook and Crittenden. It is generally believed that these officers will show a much better record than reports in regard to them warrant.

With the assistance of the reinforcements already arrived, movements will soon be made; and it is hoped we will drive the enemy from our front. The army is still well supplied with everything but clothing and blankets; the want of which, in the unusually cold weather, causes considerable suffering. All the wounded able to bear removal have been sent north. The casualties in the late battles will not be less than 15,000.

Thursday the rebels from the opposite side of the river fired into our wagons and ambulance trains passing over the valley road, wounding two men and killing and wounding several mules. They seem determined on embarrassing our transportation in every possible way. The forces of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Col. Cook, not far from that place, on Wednesday. We killed 120 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The rebels were pursued by our forces in the direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior, closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded sufficient to take care of them.

Roddy has crossed the Tennessee with 1,000 men. He passed through Larkinsville, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, on Thursday, and made off in the direction of Winchester. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Tunnel, this side of Cowan. Some damage was done by throwing down stones, but to no great extent; and the obstructions have been removed. Gen. Hooker sent a force last night to that point, but the rebels did not venture an attack.

There seems to be good reasons for believing that the rebels had a fight among themselves last Monday, in which 500 or 600 men were killed and wounded. Deserters confirm the statements, but differ as to the cause and force engaged. One version is that the Georgia troops refused to cross the Chickamauga; and Withers' division was sent down to compel them. The other is that the Tennessee troops had refused to obey orders, and Longstreet's forces were sent against them. Their line of battle and the flash of their guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops. This occurred at the time of their cannonading on Monday, by which we conclude this was the nature of their troubles.

From the Army of the Potomac—Meade Fails Back.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Washington Republican of last evening contained the following, which the Censor would not allow to be telegraphed to the Press:

We have information from the front this morning that Gen. Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force, about half a mile from the South side of the river. The enemy made a feat of moving up the valley on the Southern bank of the Rappahannock River, and our cavalry under Buford, crossed at Germania Ford and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them.

When our force was all across, the enemy came against Buford, in great force, drove him across the river without giving him time to destroy the crossing, and pursued him to Rappahannock Station. Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery which had made a reconnaissance near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon, on the road to Culpeper, by a portion of Ewell's corps, which was formed across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each of his flanks. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge right into them. He led the charge in person, telling his men that they must do or die.

The cavalry cut its way through under the concentrated fire, such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear with his artillery retired through Culpeper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150. Gen. Meade is said to have displayed

good generalship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock. When the enemy made his feat of moving up the valley, Meade also made the feat of following him in force to a attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon Ford for that purpose. This drew back Lee's army, so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated.

Meade has brought off every wagon and all his stores.

Execution of A Deserter.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS, IN VIRGINIA, Sept. —, 1863.)

An occurrence, lately not unfrequent in the army, transpired to-day—the execution of a deserter. The culprit was a private in company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, named John Timlin, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, and a resident of the sixth ward, New York city, where his parents at present reside.

The court martial by which he was adjudged passed sentence some ten days since, and as there were no mitigating circumstances in connection with the case, its verdict was the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law, death. At one o'clock to-day, under the escort of a detachment of the provost guard of the First division, he was marched to the spot selected for the execution of the sentence—for the performance of a life drama in which he was the principal actor. The usual formula prescribed by military law were complied with the division being drawn up so as to form the three sides of a square, and on the imaginary line of the fourth side were situated the grave, coffin, prisoner and executioners.

But I will be brief in my description, as many minutely detailed accounts have already been given to the public, and this differs from the others in no material particular. Owing to the extreme nervousness of one of the men selected to inflict the penalty, he fired before the word of command was issued by Captain Whitney, the Provost Marshal, which caused a desultory fire by the rest of the men, twelve in number, the pieces of four of whom were charged with blank cartridge. The man fell pierced by eight balls, one of which inflicted a mortal wound, penetrating the right lung. He struggled unconsciously for between two and three minutes, at the expiration of which, on examination by the attending surgeons—Dr. Twiford, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Dr. Chapman, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York—life was pronounced extinct. The deceased endeavored to escape punishment by feigning insanity; but he was foiled in his design by a commission of surgeons appointed to investigate, whose decision was unanimous as to his sanity.

Timlin up to the last moment refused spiritual consolation, and repulsed all efforts made by chaplains in their endeavors to exercise an influence that would tend to prepare him for the dread ordeal through which all men must pass. His replies were generally characterized by gross profanity. Thus he lived, and thus he died.

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

The Dominican republic comprised about three-fifths of the island of Hayti, its name being derived from the old Spanish name of the island of San Domingo. Its area is nearly 18,000 square miles, and it has a population of 135,000, one-tenth of which are whites, the remainder being mulattoes and negroes. In view of the present revolutionary aspect of affairs on the island we will briefly allude to the Spanish rule since 1861. Gen. Santana, who was the President of the republic, and a man whose long services and faithfulness had won the unbounded reliance of the people, treacherously sold his country to Spain without the consent or knowledge of his people. The national guard was disbanded and every means of resistance placed beyond the reach of the people. Soon after this traitorous annexation a body of Spanish troops arrived from Havana to prevent any attempt at a disturbance of the new order of things. Instead of adopting a liberal policy towards the people they were subjected to a grinding system of taxation, and were compelled to submit to arbitrary seizures of property by the military authorities, and a kind of oppression always so characteristic of the Spaniard. They have risen under their best men to throw off the tyranny of Spain, and have beaten the Spaniards in several engagements. The excesses committed by the Spanish troops are too horrible for recital. The San Dominicans are supposed to have twenty thousand effective men, and are determined to expel the Spaniards from the island and regain nationality. Spain is paying dearly for her treachery to these people. —Detroit Free Press.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men addicted to secret habits, who have impaired their health and destroyed the vigor of their minds, thus depriving themselves of the pleasures of married life, are notified that in consulting Dr. J. Teller, they find a friend to console and a physician who has cured thousands in almost every part of the United States, who applied to Dr. T. broken down in health, now rejoice in all that makes life desirable and happy. The reader is of course aware that the delicacy of this subject will prevent a more minute description of this terrible disease.

Dr. Teller's Great Work.

A book for everybody. Startling disclosures. Dr. Teller's great work for the Married or those contemplating Marriage—200 pages—full of plates—price 25 cents. Sent to all parts, under seal of a qualified physician, 50,000 copies sold the past year. The Single or Married, or how to Choose a Partner—a complete work on Midwifery. It contains hundreds of secrets, never before published. Warranted to be worth a copy of the postage stamps, enclosed, will secure a free return may be sent. Dr. Teller has devoted a lifetime to the cure of these diseases upon which his books treat.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Teller still remains the only Agency in America for the sale of Dr. Vichol's Italian Female Monthly Pills. The sale of more than 20,000 boxes, establishes a reputation as a female remedy, unapproached, and far in advance of every other medicine for stoppages, irregularities, and other obstructions in females. CAUTION—Married ladies in certain delicate situations should avoid their use. For reasons, see directions which accompany each package, for the proper use of the pills. These pills will be sent by mail or express, to any part of the world, secure from curiosity or damage. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Saturdays from 2 to 5 P. M.

N. B. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. J. Teller, enclosing a remittance. Medicines are carefully packed from observation, sent to any part of the world. All cases warranted. No charge for advice. No students or boys employed. Notice this address all letters to J. TELLER, M. D.

No. 5 Beaver Street, Albany, N. Y.

October 16, 1863. 17.

Volunteer Relief—Notice to Township Trustees.

TOWNSHIP Trustees are hereby instructed to continue to furnish relief to the necessitous families of soldiers in their respective townships, from the eighth day of October, inst., to the eighth day of December next (exclusive of two days) at the same rates as furnished from the 1st of September to the 7th of October, and to present their accounts to the undersigned, at the Auditor's Office in New Philadelphia, on the 8th day of December, for settlement.

JACOB HOUK, SAMUEL SCHWETZER, JOHN C. ZUTAVERN, Commissioners.

Oct. 16, '63. 87.

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JACOB CRATZ'S
CHEAP STORE,
IN SHANESVILLE,
AND SEE HIS NEW STOCK OF
CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Public to his large and extensive Stock of Goods just received from the Eastern cities, comprising every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, ROOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, IRON AND NAILS, &C., &C., &C., all of which were bought before the recent rise, and will be sold at prices that will recommend themselves.

My thanks are due, and hereby respectfully tendered to the citizens of Shanesville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended to me and appreciated, and no pains will be spared to repay them in the way of CHEAP GOODS.

My facilities for buying Goods Cheap, are equal to any, and by selling for CASH I am enabled to sell for small profits, and no establishment in the county shall have it to say that they undersell me, or pay the highest prices for PRODUCE.

I respectfully solicit a call from all my old friends and mankind generally, who wish to buy Cheap Goods.

JACOB CRATZ.

Shanesville, Oct. 16, 1863. 8m

Land at Public Sale!

THE subscriber, as Attorney in fact of J. M. Reynolds of the State of Pennsylvania, will offer at Public Sale, at New Bedford, on Monday, November 9th, 1863, the following property, viz: Two tracts of Land, numbered 31 and 34, in the first quarter of the seventh Township in the fifth range of the tract appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, situate in the county of Chisagocton, Crawford township, 2 m. S. South of New Bedford, formerly improved and occupied by Nathan Gerdner, containing 200 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and under cultivation, the balance in timber, with a stream of water passing through it. The improvements consist of a two-story log house, a log barn, and other out-houses.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on Mr. John Luke, New Bedford, who will show the same. A clear and indisputable title will be given. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. Attendance given by

NATHAN EVANS.

October 16, 1863. 3m

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOSPITAL,

No. 5 Beaver St. Albany, N. Y.

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